

TERMS:
Two COLUMNS is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHL, at \$1.75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2.00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. For FAVORITE done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment—“COMPILER” on the sign.

Wm. B. McClellan,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.
Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. (Oct. 3, 1859.)

A. J. Cover,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Falmouth and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. (Sept. 5, 1859.)

Edward B. Buehler,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

D. McCaughy,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street), ARRESTS AND SUITS, FOR PATENTS AND PATENT RIGHTS, LAND WARRANTS, BACK-PAY, SUNDRIES, CLAIMS, AND ALL OTHER CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT at Washington, D. C.; also AMERICAN CLAIMS IN ENGLAND, LAND WARRANTS LOCATED AND SOLD, AND HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1859.

J. C. Neely,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business entrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Block formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.
Gettysburg, April 11, 1859.

Dr. A. W. Dorsey,
FORMERLY of Carroll county, Md., having permanently located in Gettysburg, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country in the practice of the various branches of his profession. Office and residence, Baltimore street, next door to the Compiler office. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1859.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.
AS his office one door west of the Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. Remuneration: Drs. Forner, Rev. C. P. Smith, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. D. Stover.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Jurors for April
Franklin—Jacob Mark, Jacob Lower, Oxford—John Scott, Henry J. Kuhn, Mountpleasant—Jacob Miller, Thomas Stone-lier.
Hamilton—J. M. G. Miller, Esq., Wm. Walter, Huntington—Jeremiah Hoffman, Saul Bowers, Herwick—D. S. Barnitz.
Cumberland—David W. Horner, John Herbat, Tyrone—Daniel Lynch, Hamilton—Daniel Lynch.
Straban—Jacob Lawrence, Samuel A. Gilliland, Gettysburg—Wm. B. Meale, Peter LaFenberger, Henry B. Danner.
Newport—J. K. Keller, Vincent O'Bole, Mountpleasant—Jacob Schwartz.
Butler—Jacob Mowery.
GENERAL JURY.
Herwick—John Elder.
Newport—Thomas McKinnay, John Weaver, Gettysburg—Jerome Walter, Geo. W. McClellan, Henry Rupp.
Reading—Singleton Richols, Samuel March, Samuel Dittler, Andrew Brough.
Straban—Henry Lynch, Michael Miller, John Lynch, George Weaver.
Mountpleasant—Emanuel Smith, Rufus Weaver, Wm. Parr.
Hamilton—Joseph Gelbach, Peter Stoner, Newall—Charles Stewart, Nicholas Slay-baugh.
Mountpleasant—Simon Hawn, Jacob Hartman.
Germany—Paul Kuhn, Wm. Dutton, Henry Dyer.
Lancaster—Conrad E. Myers, John B. Myers.
Franklin—Albert Van Dyke, Thos. P. Grammer.
Berwick—Samuel Wolf.
Tyrone—Rudolph Dietrich, George Mackley, Daniel Bream.
Hamilton—Charles Rebert.
Cumberland—Daniel Pelley, Henry Butt, Jan. Group.
Huntington—Ellis Myers, Adam Weigle.
Frederick—Abraham Kjer, James Higham.
Wierzy—Adam Diehl, Wm. Corey.
Oxford—George Shance.
Union—Peter Sell, Edward Shorb.
Butler—Edward Staley.
March 12, 1860.

Gettysburg Foundry.
THE subscriber, having purchased the Foundry of Messrs. Forbaugh, Bloat & Co. (formerly Wm. Forbaugh & Co.) has commenced business, and is now prepared to offer to the public a larger assortment of Machinery than has heretofore been offered, such as TILTING MACHINES, CLOVER REAPERS, FOLDING CROCK SHARERS, and MORGAN'S latest improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, these different kinds; and five different sizes of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning in Iron or Wood.
REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order; Plough Castings ready made; PLOUGHS, such as Seyler, Wilbore, Plover, Woodcock, and many others not mentioned here; and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Porches or Yards.
Also, Mortising Machines, one of the best now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand; any little boy can manage it.
Call and examine our stock; no doubt but what we can please. Persons ought to see it their advantage to buy machinery of any kind at home, where it is manufactured, so that they can very easily get any part replaced or repaired.
DAVID STERNER.
Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

SAWLS, Shawls.—A great variety of all colors, styles and qualities, at
A. SCOTT & SON'S.

It is a useless article, not necessary for the comforts of life, but it is on hand a nice lot of JEWELRY, such as Gold Pencils, Breast-plates, Finger-Rings, &c., &c., which will be sold at reduced prices at
SAMSON'S.

TYSON'S PICTURES.
TYSON'S PICTURES.
PICTURES of deceased persons taken at short notice by TYSON & BEO., Gettysburg, Pa.
All kinds of Pictures neatly and expeditiously copied and enlarged by TYSON & BEO., North-east corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa.

THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHL.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

42ND YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1860.

NO. 44.

PORTS CORNER.

AT SEA.
The night was made for cooling shade, For silence, and for sleep; And when I lay down, I laid My hands upon my breast and prayed, And sang to numbers deep.
Childlike as then, I lie to-night And watch my lovely cabin light.
Each movement of the swaying lamp Shows low the vessel reels, And all her deck the billows tramp, And all her timbers creak and creak, With every shock she feels.
It starts and shudders, while it burns, And in its hinged socket turns;
Now swinging slow, and slanting low, It almost levels lies.
And yet I know, while to and fro I watch the burning pendule go, With restless fall and rise, The steady shaft is still upright, Pointing its little globe of light.
O, hand of God! O, lamp of peace! O, promise of my soul! Though weak and tossed, and ill at ease, Amid the roar of smiting seas, The ship's convulsive roll— I own, with love and tenderness, Your perfect type of faith and law!
A heavenly trust my spirit calms! My soul is filled with light! The ocean sings its solemn psalms; The wild winds chant, I cross my palms; Happy as if to-night Under the cottage roof I lay I heard the soothing Summer rain.
L. OSWELL.

MISCELLANY.

The Heart Supreme.
Nothing in the wide world is worth half so much as love and peace. Riches, and station, and rank, and learning, and polish, and genius, are vanity; and less than nothing when weighed in the balance with a kind, genial, and unselfish heart. Have them all, if you can; the first things are good additions to the last, but they are wretched substitutes for it. It cannot be from necessity they are so often parted; there surely is no sufficient reason why the good and noble heart should be chilled, and hardened, and inflated with pride, by the acquisition of the things that make men great in the eyes of their fellows.
The most elaborate culture, the most subtle refinement, ought not to render men selfish and vain. Better blunder with the intellect than with the heart, for in the heart, not in the head, lies manhood, and the days will come when the heart will be crowned and walk before, while the understanding goes behind to do its rounds. "A new commandment I give unto you that ye love one another."

Anecdote of General Jackson.
In the midst of the bank contest, when Clay, Calhoun and Webster were making the Senate chamber ring with their denunciations of General Jackson, and his Administration was on the verge of plunging into a war with Louis Philippe, the Presbyterian General Assembly was being held in town by the New and Old School quarrel. The Rev. Dr. Stiles Ely, an ostentatious leader in the New School party and admirer of Jackson, visited the White House to tender spiritual consolation to his sorely tried chief. With a sympathizing look and tone he asked, squeezing the President's hand fervently:
"General, of all the questions now convulsing the country, which gives you the most anxiety?"
The old hero, who had a spice of Calvinism and iron in his composition, promptly replied:
"The quarrels in the Presbyterian Church, Doctor."

Making a Convert.
A gentleman in Boston, who had resisted all the arguments, evidences, manifestations, and appearances, that tend to convince people of the truth of spiritualism, was converted one night lately, by a simple operation. He was a rowing disbeliever, when a gentleman present who said he was a medium, offered to bet \$20 to \$5 that he could produce another medium who would read a letter to be written by the disbeliever, hold behind his back while he was also blindfolded in the most thorough manner. The wager was accepted and the stakes deposited. The skeptic wrote his letter, and the pretended medium, who was familiar with telegraphing operations, selected as a medium a telegraph operator; upon his back he held the letter, and communicated its contents by pressing with his fingers upon the shoulder blade of the medium, just as if he was operating upon Morse's telegraph. No motion was visible, but the operator number two was enabled to read correctly every word that was written, by the eyes and fingers of the operator behind him. The disbeliever lost his five dollars, and immediately became an enthusiastic convert to spiritualism.

We visited a school the other day, and among the many bright and happy scholars we noticed one who was to speak figuratively, "a perfect brick." "Paul," said the teacher, "was Moses over married?" "I guess not," answered Paul, "for the Bible don't say anything about Mrs. Moses."
The great wrong of society is in listening to every idle rumor—every malignant report—every vindictive "hearsay" which may have been set a going, whether such a rumor affects the integrity of a man, or the honor of a woman.

All men come into the world alone, and leave alone; king and priest, warrior and maiden, philosopher and child, all alike must walk death's mighty galleries alone.

The man who can demand advice is often superior to him who can give it.

A Good Anecdote.
Old Parson B., who presided over a little flock in one of the back towns in the State of M., was, without any exception, the most eccentric divine we ever knew. His eccentricities were carried as far in the pulpit as out of it. An instance we will relate.
Among the church members was one who invariably made a practice of leaving the parson was two-thirds of the sermon. This was practiced so long that after a while it became a matter of course, and no one, save the divine, seemed to take notice of it. And he at length told brother P. that such a thing must be needless, but P. said that that hour his family needed his services at home, and he must do it nevertheless. On leaving church he always took a round about course, which, by some mysterious means, always brought him in close proximity to the village tavern, which he would enter, "and thereby hangs a tale."

Parson B. learned from some source that P.'s object in leaving church was to obtain a "drum," and he determined to stop his leaving, and disturbing the congregation in future, if such a thing was possible.
The next Sabbath, Brother P. left his seat at the same time, and started for the door, when Parson B. exclaimed, "Brother P."
P. on being addressed, stopped short, and gazed towards the pulpit.
"Brother P.," continued the parson, "there is no need of your leaving church at this time, as when I passed the tavern this morning, I made arrangements with the landlord to keep your toddy hot until church was out."
The surprise and mortification of the brother can hardly be imagined.

Broader Boler Discomfited.
The Detroit Free Press says the negro convention to take action on recent newspaper attacks on the Canada fugitives, was held in a dilapidated old building, in Sandwich, Can., on the 6th ult. The colored folks of two counties collected and made an attempt to proceed to business, but their proceedings were interrupted by a fight between two colored clergymen, who fell into a dispute on some knotty theological topic, and came to sturdy blows. The combatants were the Rev. Mr. Jones, pastor of the Zion Society at Windsor, and the Rev. Mr. Boler, of Philadelphia, a distinguished colored divine, who had come all the way from the Quaker City to attend the Convention. The Rev. Jones "sailed in" unexpectedly. The Rev. Boler "sailed in" unexpectedly. The Rev. Jones delivered a scientific "one, two, or three" on Rev. Boler's nose, bringing the claret. The Rev. Boler retaliated by getting in a stunner on the Rev. Jones's forehead, which the Convention, now deeply interested, pronounced foul. Loud cries of "Butt him, Jones, butt him," emanated from the audience, acting upon which the Rev. Jones doubled up and planted the top of his skull in the Rev. Mr. Boler's abdomen with fearful effect. The downfall of Philadelphia caused a shout of triumph from the spectators, which was cut short by an apt dodge on the part of the Rev. Boler, who shut himself up like a jack-in-the-box, and opened with such velocity that the collision tripped up the Rev. Jones and brought him down, where, with his head in "chancery," he took a healthy pummeling. They were finally pulled apart by some of the elders and turned out, after which they proceeded clubs and waged an uncompromising warfare until both their heads were seriously damaged. They were then arrested by a police officer and locked up for trial. The fight between the reverend gentlemen excited so much debate that the convention was forgotten, and the discussion turned upon the merits of the combatant. The general opinion was in favor of the Rev. Jones, as a home champion, the sentiment being decidedly averse to allowing Philadelphia dummies to come and take on airs over the aborigines. A majority of the sisters sided with "de gentleman from Philadelphia," on account of his wearing a wig, and being, without, rather a good looking dandy, but they were indignantly frowncd down. Some of the knowing ones went so far as to intimate that the good clothes he wore were a part of the proceeds of some \$700 which he had collected for the Abolition cause and appropriated to his own benefit. This may have been the cause of the fight, which actually occurred as described, and which promises to create no little disturbance in the church before the matter is settled.

Time for Planting Corn.
Comprising as our country does all sorts of climates—differing as it does to the extent of at least six or eight weeks in the earliness or lateness of its season—it is impossible to fix upon any precise date for corn planting. Indeed such is the difference of soil, even in the same State, that the day which might be right in one section, would be from ten days to two weeks too late or too early in another. In view of such difference, the only safety is to be found in saying, that "when the frost is completely out of the ground, and when the leaf of the oak is as big as the squirrel's ear," is the time for corn planting; and that early planting in a series of years, is generally found to be best.—*American Farmer.*

"If there is anything I hate, it is a woman with a lapdog! I always want to drown it and put a baby in its place," says truest Fanny Fern, forgetting that too often the lap-dog owners feel the same way, but take the dog because they can't have the baby. Shouldn't be hard on the sex, Fanny, because you're done a little something for your country.

A conviction under the Fugitive Slave Act has been obtained in Illinois. John Hooesack, of Ottawa, in that State, after a long and patient trial, has been found guilty of aiding a slave to escape, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000, and to imprisonment for six months. He was defended by six able lawyers, and the proceedings are said to have been impartial.

State Agricultural Society.—The State Agricultural Society has selected Wm. Ogilvie, in Luzerne county, as the place for holding the next State Fair, and fixed upon the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th of September as the time. Wyoming is situated in the beautiful valley of that name, and is six miles North of the thriving town of Wilkesbarre, and eight miles South of Scranton.

A conductor on one of the city railroad cars in Cincinnati has been fined \$25 for compelling a man to yield his seat to a lady. The Court held that no lady could claim a seat as a right.

It is stated in a New York Journal that the average duration of human life in that city is but fifteen years. Fifty years ago the average was twenty-six years.

The Method of Man's Creation.
Some years ago the reading public was astonished by the appearance of a book, which, under the name of the Vestiges of Creation, undertook to show that man, instead of being created by a specific act of Almighty power, as inculcated in scripture, was the result of progressive development. In other words, the theory was, that a fish, by mere length of time, and in the earlier ages of the earth's history, had been developed into a reptile; that the reptile in time, had changed into a lemur; that the lemur had become an ape; that the ape had been developed into a man. The foundation on which these assumptions were built was the assertion, declared to be verified by geological discoveries, that the older the rock, the less perfect were the fossil organizations. One answer, among many, to this theory, was that too little, as yet, was known of the earlier geological epochs, to be certain that the alleged fact was true. The wisdom of this reply has been shown by subsequent discoveries; for, since then, mammals have been found in very ancient beds of the secondary rocks—mammals as perfect as most which now walk the earth; and thus the assumption, that the older the rock the less perfect the organization, is blown to the winds. The whole theory of progressive development trembles in consequence to pieces.

So much for negative proof. Now for the positive. The assertions of revelation are, that not only species, but whole orders, were created from time to time by an absolute act of the Almighty mind—birds after their kind, beasts after their kind, man last of all; and each and every one by a distinct exercise of creative power, and not by development, the wisdom of the other. Now the general drift of the discoveries, so far made by physical science, corroborates these views. Moreover, the further those discoveries extend, in any one walk of science, the more cumulative is the evidence in favor of these assertions and revelations. The presumption that follows is, whenever any discovery seems to militate against divine truth, it is in consequence of our immature knowledge on the subject, and that, if we wait for further discoveries, the discrepancy will disappear. Apart from this, every fresh discovery in physical science, by increasing our ideas of the magnitude and wonders of creation, enlarges our conception of the attributes of Deity, and strengthens our conviction that only Almighty power could have called these marvellous existences into life. In the childhood of nations, the being of a God had to be accepted on faith, to be believed because it was revealed. In these later ages, physical science, as potent in its way almost as the thunders of Sinai, declares the existence of a Creator in every sod it turns up, in every rock it breaks, in every star it discovers.

Message of the President.
To the House of Representatives.—After a delay which has afforded me ample time for reflection, and after much and careful deliberation, I find myself constrained by an imperious sense of duty as a co-ordinate branch of the Federal Government, to present against the first two clauses of the first resolution, adopted by the House of Representatives on the 5th instant, and published in the Congressional Globe on the succeeding day. These clauses are in the following words:

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, for the purpose: First, of investigating whether the President of the United States, or any other officer of the Government, has, by money, patronage, or any committee thereof, for or against the passage of any law pertaining to the rights of any State or Territory; and second, also to investigate whether any officer or officers of the Government have, by combination or otherwise, prevented or defeated, or attempted to prevent or defeat, the execution of any law or laws now upon the statute books, and whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any law thereof.

I confine myself exclusively to those two branches of the resolution, because the portions of it which follow relate to alleged abuses in the post offices, navy yards, public buildings, and other public works of the United States. In such cases inquiries are highly proper in themselves, and belong equally to the Senate and House, as incident to their legislative duties, and being necessary to enable them to discover and provide appropriate legislative remedies for any abuses which may be ascertained. Although the terms of the latter portion of the resolution are extremely vague and general, yet my sole purpose in alluding to them is to mark the distinction between the two clauses of this resolution, and the remedial clauses of this resolution. The House of Representatives possesses no power under the Constitution over the first or accessory portion of the resolution, except as an impeaching body, whilst over the last, in common with the Senate, their authority as a legislative body is fully and cheerfully admitted.

It is solely in reference to the first or impeaching power that I propose to make a few observations.

Except in this single case the Constitution has invested the House of Representatives with no power, no jurisdiction, no supremacy whatever over the President. In all other respects he is as independent of them as they are of him. As a co-ordinate branch of the Government he is their equal. In no other respect is he the only direct representative on earth of the people of all and each of the sovereign States. To them, and them alone, is he responsible, whilst acting within the sphere of his constitutional duty, and not in any manner to the House of Representatives. The people have thought proper to invest him with the most honorable, responsible, and dignified office in the world; and the individual, however unworthy, now holding this exalted position, will take care, so far as in him lies, that their rights and prerogatives shall not be violated in his person, but shall pass to his successors unimpaired by the adoption of a dangerous precedent.

He will defend them to the last extremity against any unconstitutional attempt against them from what quarter it may, to abridge the constitutional rights of the Executive, and render him subservient to any human power except themselves. The people have not, confused

Protest of the President Against Covode's Committee of Inquiry.

The subjoined message from the President of the United States, transmitted to the House of Representatives on Thursday, took by surprise the gentlemen who constitute a majority of that body. The mainly position of the President, protesting against the disgraceful conduct of such a proceeding as Covode, and his Black Republican and Abolition bannets, extorted from those creatures many a "sign of war," and no little declamatory denunciation of the "tyranny" of the President of the United States in claiming "high-handedly," as they phrase it, precisely such rights—as more—as the laws of the country award to the humblest individual. The Opposition newspapers have long seemed to regard the President as a mark of derision, whose every action must be misrepresented. He could do nothing right. In advance of his action upon a given subject, it has been assumed that he will pursue a particular course, and that course has been denounced in unmeasured terms—and when it turned out that he had not taken the expected course, but had done what his habitual revilers said he ought to have done nothing remained for them but to assail his motives. Poor Covode, in introducing his vague, loose, resolution of investigation—a sort of drag-net in which he hoped to catch up something, he knew not what, that might bring reproach upon the President—supposed no doubt, that in ministering to the morbid appetite prevailing among his political associates for slanderous assaults upon the President, he might lift himself thereby out of his insignificance, and in the course of time become almost as distinguished a man as "Ogle, the spoon man." Whether he will have cause to be pleased with such a notoriety he may achieve, remains to be seen. He and his abettors will find that the American people regard fair play as a jewel—that there is a deep-seated love of justice pervading the masses—and that the Jacksonlike message of President Buchanan will go right to their hearts and find a sympathetic response.

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, for the purpose: First, of investigating whether the President of the United States, or any other officer of the Government, has, by money, patronage, or any committee thereof, for or against the passage of any law pertaining to the rights of any State or Territory; and second, also to investigate whether any officer or officers of the Government have, by combination or otherwise, prevented or defeated, or attempted to prevent or defeat, the execution of any law or laws now upon the statute books, and whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any law thereof.

They were cross-examined by him, and everything was conducted in such a manner as to afford him no reasonable cause of complaint.

In view of this precedent, and what is of far greater importance, in view of the Constitution and principles of eternal justice, in what manner has the President of the United States been treated by the House of Representatives? Mr. John Covode, a representative from Pennsylvania, is the accuser of the President. Instead of following the wise precedents of former times, and especially that in the case of Judge Peck, and referring the accusation to the Committee on the Judiciary, the House have made my accuser one of my judges.

To make the accuser the judge is a violation of the principles of universal justice and is condemned by the practice of all civilized nations. Every freeman must revolt at such a spectacle. I am to appear before Mr. Covode, either personally or by a substitute, to cross-examine the witnesses which he may produce before himself, to sustain his own accusations against me, and perhaps even this poor boon may be denied to the President.

And what is the nature of the investigation which his resolution proposes to institute? It is as vague and general as the English language affords for the purpose of making it. The committee is to inquire, not into any specific charge or charges, but whether the President has, by "money, patronage or other improper means, sought to influence" member or members of Congress, but "the action (of the entire body) of Congress itself, or any Committee thereof." The President might have had some glimmering of the nature of the offence to be investigated had his accuser pointed to the act or acts of Congress which he sought to pass or to defeat by the employment of "money, patronage or other improper means." But the accusation is bound by no such limits. It extends to the whole circle of legislation; to the interference "for or against" the passage of any law pertaining to the rights of any State or Territory.

And what law does not appertain to the rights of some State or Territory? And what law or laws has the President failed to execute? These might easily

The President to the exercise of executive duties.

They have also conferred upon him, in a large measure, legislative discretion. No bill can become a law without his approval as representing the people of the United States, unless it shall pass after his veto by a majority of two-thirds of both Houses. In this legislative capacity he might, in common with the Senate and House of Representatives, institute an inquiry to ascertain any facts which ought to influence his judgment in approving or vetoing any bill. This participation in the performance of legislative duties between co-ordinate branches of the Government, ought to inspire the conduct of all of them in their relations towards each other with mutual forbearance and respect. At least, each has a right to demand justice from the other. The cause of complaint is that the constitutional rights and immunities of the Executive have been violated in the person of the President. The trial of an impeachment of the President before the Senate, on charges proffered and prosecuted against him by the House of Representatives, would be an imposing spectacle to the world. In the result not only his removal from the Presidential office would be involved, but what is of infinitely greater importance to himself, his character, both in the eyes of the present and of future generations, might possibly be tarnished. The disgrace cast upon him would in some degree be reflected upon the character of the American people who elected him. Hence the precautions adopted by the Constitution to secure a fair trial. On such a trial, it declares that the Chief Justice shall preside. This was doubtless because the framers of the Constitution believed it to be possible that the Vice President might be biased by the fact that in case of a removal of the President from office the same shall devolve on the Vice President.

The preliminary proceedings in the House in the case of charges which may involve impeachment, have been well and wisely settled, by long practice, upon principles of equal justice, both to the accused and to the people. The precedent established in the case of Judge Peck, of Missouri, in 1831, after careful review of all former precedents, will, I venture to predict, stand the test of time. In that case Luke Edwards Lawless, the accuser, presented a petition to the House, in which he set forth, minutely and specifically, his charges of complaint. He prayed that the conduct and proceedings in behalf of the said Judge Peck may be inquired into by your honorable body, and such decision made thereon as to your wisdom and justice shall seem proper. This petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and such has ever been deemed the appropriate committee to make similar investigations. It is a standing committee supposed to be appointed without reference to any special case, and at all times is presumed to be composed of the most eminent lawyers in the House from different portions of the Union, whose acquaintance with judicial proceedings and whose habit of investigation qualify them peculiarly for the task. No tribunal, from their position and character could, in the nature of things, be more impartial. In the case of Judge Peck the witnesses were selected by the committee itself, with the view to ascertain the truth of the charge.

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To make the accuser the judge is a violation of the principles of universal justice and is condemned by the practice of all civilized nations. Every freeman must revolt at such a spectacle. I am to appear before Mr. Covode, either personally or by a substitute, to cross-examine the witnesses which he may produce before himself, to sustain his own accusations against me, and perhaps even this poor boon may be denied to the President.

And what is the nature of the investigation which his resolution proposes to institute? It is as vague and general as the English language affords for the purpose of making it. The committee is to inquire, not into any specific charge or charges, but whether the President has, by "money, patronage or other improper means, sought to influence" member or members of Congress, but "the action (of the entire body) of Congress itself, or any Committee thereof." The President might have had some glimmering of the nature of the offence to be investigated had his accuser pointed to the act or acts of Congress which he sought to pass or to defeat by the employment of "money, patronage or other improper means." But the accusation is bound by no such limits. It extends to the whole circle of legislation; to the interference "for or against" the passage of any law pertaining to the rights of any State or Territory.

have been pointed out had any right existed. Had Mr. Lawless asked an inquiry to be made by the House whether Judge Peck, in general terms, had not violated his judicial duties, without the specification of any particular act, I do not believe there would have been a single vote in that body in favor of the inquiry. Since the time of the Star Chamber and of General Warrants, there has been no such proceeding in England. The House of Representatives, the high impeaching power of the country, without consenting to hear a word of explanation, have endorsed this accusation against the President, and made it their own act. They even refused to permit a member to inquire of the President's accuser what were the specific charges against him. Thus in this preliminary accusation of "high crimes and misdemeanors" against a co-ordinate branch of the Government, under the impeaching power, the House refused to hear a single suggestion even in regard to the correct mode of proceeding; but, without a moment's delay, passed the accusatory resolutions under the pressure of the previous question.

In the institution of a prosecution for any offence against the most humble citizen—and I claim for myself no greater rights than he enjoys—the Constitution of the United States, and of the several States, require that he should be informed, in the very beginning, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him, in order to prepare for his defence. There are other principles which I might enumerate, not less sacred, presenting an impenetrable shield to protect every citizen falsely charged with a criminal offence. These have been violated in the prosecution instituted by the House of Representatives against the Executive branch of the Government. Shall the Executive branch be deprived of rights which all his fellow-citizens enjoy? The whole proceeding against him justifies the fears of those wise and great men who, before the Constitution was adopted by the States, apprehended that the tendency of the Government was to the aggrandizement of the Legislative at the expense of the Executive and Judicial departments.

I again declare, emphatically, that I make this protest for no reason personal to myself, and I do it with perfect respect for the House of Representatives, in which I had the honor of serving as a member for five successive terms. I have lived long in this office, and have loved all the officials and those which my country could boast of. Amid all the political storms through which I have passed, the present is the first attempt which has ever been made, to my knowledge, to assail my personal or official integrity, and this as the time is approaching when I shall voluntarily retire from the service of my country, I feel proudly conscious that there is no public act of my life which will not bear the strictest scrutiny. I defy all investigation. Nothing but the basest party can sully my good name. I do not fear even this, because I cherish an humble confidence that the charges being which has hitherto defamed and protected me against the shaft of falsehood and malice, will not desert me now, when I have become old and gray-headed. I can do no better before God and my country than to have been, with an exception scarcely worthy of notice, has at any period of my life dared to approach me with a corrupt or dishonorable proposition, and, until the recent developments, it had never entered into my imagination that any person, even in the storm of exasperated political excitement, would charge me, in the most remote degree, with having made such a proposition to any human being. I may now, however, exclaim in the language of complaint, employed by my first and greatest predecessor, that "I have been abused" in such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a Nero—to a notorious defaulter, or even to a common pickpocket.

I do, therefore, for the reasons stated, and in the name of the people of the several States, solemnly protest against these proceedings of the House of Representatives—because they are in violation of the rights of a co-ordinate Executive branch of the Government, and subversive of its constitutional independence; because they are calculated to foster a band of interested parasites and informers, ever ready, for their own advantage, to swear before a committee to pretended private conversations between the President and themselves—incapable, from their nature, of being disproved, thus furnishing material for harassing him, dragging him in the eyes of the country, and eventually, should he be weak or timid man, rendering him subservient to improper influences; in order to avoid such provocations and annoyances, because they tend to destroy that good which ought to be maintained, and which I sincerely desire to cherish between co-ordinate branches of the Government; and finally, because, if unresisted, they would establish a precedent, dangerous and embarrassing to all my successors, to whatever political party they might be attached.

(Signed) JAMES BUCHANAN.
Washington, 23th of March, 1860.

Negro Burning vs. Child Killing.—Against the slave-burning accusations of the "Tribune" against the South, the "Herald" rejoins by saying that "There is no crime more heinous nor more common, in this city, than infanticide. We read that in this city, in one day, the bodies of no less than five abandoned infants were found in the streets. While such evidences of social evils at the North are presented before our eyes every day, does it not seem a little like cant to dwell upon the crimes in the eyes of our Southern brethren?" There would be quite as much justice in charging New Yorkers with being a community of child-killers as there is in charging the South with burning slaves. And yet the last act is what Mr. Van Wyck did in the House of Representatives, and what the Tribune has endorsed.—*N. Y. Express.*

A Parisian robber, who was arrested for stealing stuff out of a tobaccoist's shop, by way of crossing himself, exclaimed, "That he was aware of any law that forbade him to take snuff."

Baltimore Advt.
New & Rich
JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.—A. E. WARNER, Goldsmith, No. 10 North Gay Street, BALTIMORE, MD., has in store a beautiful assortment of styles and patterns of RICH JEWELRY, suitable for presents, embracing a great variety of Plain Gold and Settt Brooches, Earrings, Chains, &c. Kar-Ring, Bracelets, &c.

With Diamond, Ruby, Pearl, Opal, Emerald,
Ladies' Gold Chains, Vest & Guard Chains,
Mature Lockets, Gold Thimbles, Cuff Pins;
Net, Chased and Plain Gold Rings; Pencil
Pens, Sleeve Buttons and Studs, Gold and
Crosses, Jet Bracelets, Pins & Ear Rings, &c.
A L S O,
variety of Silver Mounted & Plated Castors,
Baskets, Waiters, Candlesticks, Butter and
Stands, Braid, Hand & Baggage Cases, Rings

ks, Ladies, Fancy Articles, &c., all of which
 respectfully offered on the lowest terms.
 The Country Trade and Dealers general-
 ly are invited to give me a call, and examine
 Goods and Prices, being satisfied that my SIL-
 VER WARE cannot be surpassed either for
 neatness or quality, or the latest and most beau-
 tiful patterns. [Feb. 27, 1860. ly
 DRYDEN HILL STONE

WARRANTED—B. F. STARR & CO., Cor.
North and Centre Streets,
opposite N. C. R. R. Station,
BALTIMORE, Md. Manufacturers
of FRENCH BURS,
Exporters and Dealers in
Floor Blocks, Bolting Cloths,
Ropes, and Gum Beltings.

R. P. Bayley,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
BANKINGHAM WARE and STONE WARE at factory
No. 6 *Hanover Street*, near Baltimore
West. BALTIMORE, MD.

Baltimore
BELL AND BRASS WORKS, 38 Holliday
 street, Baltimore, Md. REGISTER
 The Proprietors, are prepared to furnish
 Bells of all descriptions, from 10 to 25,000
 pounds, which are warranted equal in quality
 and prolongation of sound and durability.

Our Bells are made of the best materials;
warranted to give entire satisfaction; also,
guaranteed against breakage.
Alarm Bells, ranging from 10 to 100 pounds,
ready to hand at northern prices.
For Certificates with full particulars, send for
one of our Circulars.
Aug. 29, 1859. ly

OFFICE is hereby given to all legates and other persons concerned that the Administration accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams County for confirmation and allowance, on Friday, the 16th of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

74. The second account of John Carl, Adm-

776. The first and final account of James
Rife, Administrator of the estate of William
Hanson, late of Hamiltonian township, Dec'd.
776. The first and final account of Elias
Slagle, Guardian of Caroline J. Rife, and the
account of Elias Slagle, Guardian of Simon
Rife, minor children of Isaac and Leah Rife.

77. The guardianship account of Abraham
78. The second and final account of Philip
79. First and final account of James Thomp-

80. The first and final account of George
binette, Administrator of the estate of Geo.
binette, late of Latimore township, deceased.

81. The first and final account of George
binette, Administrator of Elizabeth Koeh,
a of Latimore township, deceased.

82. The account of Andrew Brough, Guar-
n of the estate of George Kauffman, minor
of Henry Kauffman.

Removal.
NEW SALOON.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE has removed his Oyster establishment to the new and splendid new Saloon in Jacobs & Bro's. Building, on the North side of Chambersburg street,

the best of OYSTERS, in every style. By
serving a good article, he expects to receive a
liberal share of public patronage. **TURTLES**
UP, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, PIGS
HEAD, TRIPE, BOILED AND FRIED EGGS, PO
TEAM, BIRDS, &c., in their season. A high
class of **ALE or LAGER** can always be had.
Come and try me. **G. F. ECKENRODE.**
April 2, 1860.

The Gettysburg Railroad.

THE MORNING TRAIN now leaves Gettysburg at 6.45 A. M., connecting at Annapolis Junction with the train from Harrisburg to Baltimore at 9.23 A. M., reaching Baltimore at 12.25 noon. Passengers going north-east will also connect, by the morning train, with the mail train from Baltimore, which passes Annapolis Junction at 10.53 A. M. and arrives at New York at 1.30 P. M.

The AFTERNOON TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 1.45 P. M., connecting at Hanover Junction at 4.07 P. M. with Mail train which carries Harrisburg at 2 P. M. and arrives at Baltimore at 7 P. M. and with the Express

in from Baltimore which leaves Baltimore at 10 P. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 8 P. M. Returning arrives at Gettysburg with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia and the North and West at 6.45 P. M. Passengers for North or South on the Northern Central will make connections through each way by this Morning and Afternoon train.

R. M'CURDY, President.

Dr. Esenwein's
PEAR AND WOOD NAPHTHA
PECTORAL,
The best Medicine in the world for the Cure of
Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis,
Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Diphtheria.

Consumption, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.

Being prepared by a practical Physician and Surgeon, and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable
the cure of Bronchial affections. Price 50
cents per bottle.

Prepared only by
DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
W. cor. Ninth & Poplar Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by every respectable Druggist and

April 2, 1860. 1y

Merchants' Hotel,
6 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
C. McKibbin & Son, Proprietors.
April 2, 1860. 1y*

Men's and Boys' Clothing, of which you
find a large assortment, also India Rubber
over-coats and Leggings, Umbrellas, &c., at
SAMSON'S, that's the spot.

NEW IDEAS IN STATIONERY AND
examining TYSON'S ALUMINUM GRAY
PHOTOGRAPHS, at the Exchange
Gallery.

New Firm--New Goods.
 THE undersigned have entered into partnership in the **HARDWARE & GROCERY** business, at the old stand of Danner & Ziegler, Baltimore street, under the name, style and name of **DANNER & ZIEGLER, JRS.**, and ask, it will endeavor to deserve, a continuance of patronage of the old firm, as well as any quantity of new custom. They have just returned from the cities with an immense stock of goods—consisting in part of Building Materials,

as. **As.** Tools, including Edge Tools of every
 description, Saws, Planes, Chisssels, Gougers,
 Aces and Bitts, Augers, Squarers, Gunges,
 mmmers, &c. Blacksmiths will find Anvils,
 ers, Rasps, Files, Horse Shoes, Horse-shoe
 nils, &c. with them, very cheap. **Conch** Find-
 ers, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damaak, Fringers,
 tion, Moss. Oil (Cloth, Springs, Axles, Hobbs,
 kkes, Fellows, Bows, Poles, Shafts, &c. Shoe
 ndings, Tampico, Brush and Broom Morocco,
 ings, Bindings. **Pega**, Laxia, Boot Trees, &c.,
 with a general assortment of Shoemaker's tools.
 binet Maker's Tools, a general assortment of

Also, a general assortment of forged and
cast IRON of all sizes and kinds; Cast, Shear,
and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap
as the cheapest. GROCERIES, a full and cheap
assortment of Groceries, and

rified and Brown Sugars; New Orleans,
 First India and Sugar House Molasses and
 Syrupa, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, Fine, Coarse
 and Dairy Salt; Linseed, Fish and Sperm Oil;
 Turpentine, Fish, &c.; a full assortment of Lead
 and Zinc, dry and in oil; also Fire-proof Paints;
 and, almost every article in the Hardware,
 each Finding, Shoe Finding, Housekeeping,
 Locksmith, Cabinet Maker's, Painter's, Glazier's,
 and Grocery line, all of which they are deter-

city, HENRY B. DANNER,
WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, May 24, 1858.

Notice.

THE undersigned having retired from the Mercantile business, the same will hereafter be continued at the old stand, in Baltimore street, by their sons, Henry B. Danner and Waybright Ziegler, under the name and style of

ner & Ziegler, Jr.s, whom we will recommend
for and for whom we would bespeak a liberal
share of patronage from old customers, and of
the public in general.

Having retired from the Mercantile business,
it is necessary that our old business should be
liquidated. We, therefore, notify all those in-
debted to us either by Judgment, Note or Book
account, to call and settle the same without
delay. The books will be found at the old
place.

J. R. BAXTER.

Just in Season!
WANTIVE USA CALL!—The undersigned have just received from the cities an immense stock of **CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SATINETS** in all varieties, &c., suitable for the season, which they offer to the public at unprecedentedly low rates.
 "They s'k a call,

the truth of this assertion. No trouble to
w goods and give prices. A large lot of
ADY-MADE CLOTHING also selling cheaper
n ever.

garments made up for men and boys, as us-
in the very best manner, and according to
style desired. The work being done in
our own establishment, they are always en-
dowed to warrant it. Remember, their place of
business is the large and commodious room ad-

Sept. 19, 1859.

Notice

TO FARMERS AND MERCHANTS.—We have now opened our large and commodious warehouse, on the corner of Stratton and Railroad streets, near the Depot of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, and are prepared to receive produce of all kinds, viz. FLOUR, WHEAT,

BE, CORN, OATS, &c. Also, on hand and for
sale, Salt, Gnaos, Plaster, Fish, &c. A large
stock of Groceries just received, consisting of
Sugars, Coffee, Syrups, Molasses, Oils, Rice,
&c. Spices of all kinds, Cedar-ware, &c., &c.,
which we do not hesitate to say, we will sell at
the lowest prices. Goods of this kind as
can be bought elsewhere, wholesale and
retail. Merchants will do well by calling to see
and examine our stock before purchasing else-
where, as our motto will be "quick sales and

We would also call the attention of all interested in the thrifty and healthful condition of our Cattle, Horses, Hogs, &c., to the fact that we have for sale Breining, Frontfield & Co.'s celebrated Vegetable CATTLE POWDER, of which we have sold from 1500 to 2000 pounds annually to Farmers and Storekeepers.

KLINGFELTER, BOLLINGER & CO.
Gettysburg, Sept. 5, 1858.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Incorporated March 18, 1851.
OFFICERS.
President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David McCreary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob
Gard, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Ja-

Marshall, S. Fabnestock, Wm. B. McClellan,
J. B. Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abdiel F. Gitt,
J. Wolford, H. A. Picking, Abel T. Wright,
J. Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D.
McCreary, Andrew Polley, John Picking, J. R.
Freh.

This Company is limited in its opera-
tions to the county of Adams. It has been in
successful operation for more than six years,
and in that period has paid all losses and ex-

se, *without any assessment*, having also a large pile of capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☛ The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday of every month, at 2, P. M.

Here We Are Again !
JUST from the city with the best and cheap-
 est assortment of **SYRUPS** and **MOLASSES**
 that we have yet offered, calculated to please
 all persons in quality and prices; **SUGARS**, a
 very large stock, low; **COFFEES**, **TEAS**, **Choco-**
lates, **Rice**, **Cheese**, **Spices**, (all kinds), **Crackers**,
Tea Cakes, **Vinegar**, **Pickles**, **Sugar-cured**
MEATS and **SHOULDERS**, **Lard**, **Shad**, **Mackerel**

Baskets, Flour Sieves, Brooms, Brushes,
all kinds of Cordage, Concentrated Lye;
and Superfine FLOUR, all kinds of Feed;
Potatoes, Fresh Butter and Eggs constantly on
hand; Fancy Goods, Confectionaries and Fruit,
call. It affords us pleasure to show
large and inviting stock.
NORBECK & MARTIN.
Gettysburg, May 30, 1859.

HEBT MUSIC, MAGAZINES and NEWS-
PAPERS, bound and returned in one week,
W. H. AUGHINAUGH'S BINDERY,
3 doors above the Washington House,
Jan. 18, 1860, if Gettysburg, Pa.

Country Produce
BOUGHT and SOLD at the S. E. corner of
the Diamond, Gettysburg.
Dec. 5, 1859. -% MYERS

One can doubt the cheapness if he looks at the woolen Shawls and woolen and cotton Under-shirts and Drawers, cotton and woolen Socks, woolen Jackets, excellent to work in fine linen, fancy, marselles and cotton ties, Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, Silk Cravats, &c., new style of French embroidered socks at

SAMSON'S.

WHAT'S THE RIGHT WAY.—When times

SOLD CHEAPER FOR CASH. Boots at \$1 25 to \$2 00, Shoes in proportion, Silk Hats at \$1 50 to \$2 50, Fur and Wool Hats and Caps at such low prices as to suit close buyers, at SAMPSON'S.



J. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
GETTYSBURG, PA.
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1866.
FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. HENRY D. FOSTER,
OF WESTMORELAND.

- SENATORIAL ELECTIONS:
Hon. George M. Keim, Hon. Richard Vaux.
DISTRICT ELECTIONS:
1. Frederick A. Server, 14. Isaac Rockhow.
2. Wm. C. Patterson, 15. Geo. D. Jackson.
3. Jos. Crockett, Jr., 16. John Aht.
4. John G. Brenner, 17. Joel H. Danner.
5. G. W. Jacoby, 18. J. H. Crawford.
6. Chas. Kelley, 19. H. S. Lee.
7. Oliver P. James, 20. Josh. B. Howell.
8. David Schall, 21. N. B. Fetterman.
9. Joel Leitner, 22. Samuel Marshall.
10. S. S. Barbour, 23. Wm. Hook.
11. Thos. H. Walker, 24. B. D. Hamlin.
12. S. S. Winchester, 25. Gaylord Church.
13. Jos. Leubach.

The National Democratic Committee met at Washington on Thursday last, and unanimously resolved that it is inexpedient, under present circumstances, to change the place for holding the Democratic National Convention from Charleston to any other place. The Convention will meet on the 23d of April, inst., to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

Gen. DOMINIAN, of Missouri, has heartily joined the Democracy. He was an Old Line Whig. The *Platte Argus*, which states the above fact, says "an abler and purer man cannot be found in the State. We know the General—he is a noble, brave, honest man—and his new political associations will strengthen these excellent characteristics. During our war with Mexico they used to call him the Mexican Xenophon."

The Boston *Courier*, on Old Line Whig paper, of very extensive circulation and influence, has come out for the nominee of the Charleston Convention, as the surest means of protecting the Union and the Constitution, and preserving the peace and happiness of the country.

A Strong Party.—The Black Republican Assembly of New York has passed a resolution providing for a Constitutional amendment to abolish the property qualification of colored voters. The vote stood 70 to 36—the Democratic members, with five Republicans, constituting the minority. When the Brown black Republicans got this new acquisition to their ranks, what a strong party they will have. Whew!

Consistent.—Rev. Dr. Potts, pastor of a Presbyterian Church in New York, preaches Abolitionism; yet this same Dr. Potts recently held a mortgage of fifty-six slaves in Mississippi as security for a debt, and caused them to be sold to pay it! Such is Abolition consistency; such the honesty and sincerity of Abolition professions. So says the New Hampshire Patriot.

The Philadelphia Police bill failed to become a law, the Opposition not having had two-thirds of the Senators. Notwithstanding the infamous character of the measure, every Republican voted for it. The bill contemplated the continuance of the present Black Republican Know Nothing police force of that city for five years—with a view, of course, to their controlling the elections in no small degree.

The Census.—According to the act of Congress no deputy will be allowed over twenty thousand inhabitants. Those who may be appointed by the United States Marshals will be required to commence operations on the first day of June, and conclude their work six weeks thereafter. This arrangement will make small districts a necessity.

The House at Washington, on Thursday last, passed, by yeas 149, nays 60, the bill for the suppression of polygamy in Utah. It provides for punishment on conviction of polygamy, a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment not less than two nor more than five years; and annuls the ordinance of the provisional government of the State of Deseret, incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, passed in 1851, &c., and annuls all acts and laws which establish, maintain, protect or countenance the practice of polygamy, evasively called Spiritual Marriage, however disguised by legal or ecclesiastical solemnities, sacraments or other contrivances.

Pickpockets.—Lancaster, Pa., was visited on Monday by a number of expert English pickpockets, and several persons were relieved of their pocket-books. Mr. Denlinger had his pocket rifled of about \$2,100 in money. The thieves secured in all about \$5,000. One arrest was made. There was a large gathering of the people of the county in Lancaster city on Monday, as usual on the first business day of April, it being the annual period for the payment of notes, settlement of accounts, &c.

Secretary Cobb has appointed Murray Whalon, of Penn., secret agent on the Pacific coast, vice J. Ross Brown, resigned. Good!

"High Grounds." Col. A. G. Curtin, the Black Republican candidate for Governor of this State, proclaimed, in a grand flourish, in a recent speech made at Philadelphia, that he intended conducting the present campaign on "high grounds and gentlemanly principles." Begging for quarters, eh! Suppose the Democratic party should by accident have selected a candidate against whose private character or political record there could have been raised a single point, do you think there would have been a word said about "high grounds"? No, indeed; the *Lepus in language* would scarcely have contained words strong enough for their use, but the opposite being the case, the Col. begs that his record may not be harrowed up. But this grand flourish about "gentlemanly conduct" was all bosh, at least so far as Curtin is concerned, and this he proved before he closed this same "gentlemanly" speech, as we find, by reading a little further, in referring to President Buchanan, he stigmatizes him as one "who has disgraced his State and dwarfed his manhood." Do you call this gentlemanly language? High authority has informed us, for our instruction, "that the Ethiopie cannot change his skin, nor the leopard his spots;" and from this ungentlemanly attack, altogether uncalled for, equally an offence against good manners, justice, truth, and history, we are led to the conclusion that even a candidate for Governor, (the highest office in the gift of the State,) of the Black Republican party, even when he endeavors to play the gentleman, is so bound by old habits and governed by instincts (if not by constitutionally chronic habits) of his party, that if it is not good policy for him to slander and abuse one distinguished Democrat, he must give vent to the venomous virulence of his spleen by an insulting fling at another.

It is further said that "people who live in glass houses should not throw stones," and to this adage the especial attention of the would-be Governor is directed. The answer to certain questions which we may put to Col. Curtin, might show that somebody else had "disgraced his State and dwarfed his manhood."

A Charge Abandoned. It will be remembered that at the close of the Congressional canvass of 1858, the Republican presses were loud in their charges that the re-election of the Hon. Thomas B. Florence, in the first Congressional District of Philadelphia, had been secured by "the most outrageous frauds." Notice was given that his seat would be contested by Mr. John W. Ryan, his defeated competitor, and the prediction was confidently made, that Col. Florence would be ousted. Now, that the time has come for proving these charges, and making good their boastful prediction, what do we see and hear? A complete and humiliating retraction of them all! Mr. Ryan himself is compelled to answer numerous inquiries of his own friends, by a public confession that "after an industrious and patient investigation of the many rumors that reached him of alleged frauds, he was unable to obtain a sufficient amount of legal testimony to prove that he had a majority of votes." Thus is exploded another of the many monstrous allegations of fraud against the Democratic party, which unscrupulous Opposition journals are in the constant practice of making.

Political Dieting. We take the following from the Philadelphia Sunday *Mercury*, a neutral paper, of the 28th ultimo:

Hon. David Taggart hails from the rural region of Northumberland county. He traveled night and day, in order to be present at the Curtin ratification meeting in this city. We, doubtless, considered his prompt endorsement of the opposition candidate for Governor of decisive importance. Burdened with a speech, Mr. Taggart appeared upon the platform at Concert Hall, and hastened to tell the assembled crowd what he intended to do for his friend "Andy." But he also indicated to persons of sense the damage he might do, by giving utterance to the following intensely sarcastic sentence: "Henry Clay was defeated by the hordes from foreign shores, especially by that portion who do not eat meat on Friday." From this, it appears that, in Mr. Taggart's political philosophy, there is a vital influence exercised by the digestive organs upon the fortunes of parties and candidates; that vegetarian dinners on Friday are favorable to Democratic health and strength, and that the success of the Opposition depends upon the quality of beef and mutton consumed upon that day. But the Northumberland orator designed to sneer, and from a political rostrum, to ridicule the religious observances of a very large class of our community. Keen witted Taggart! If this is a fair specimen of the style in which he proposes to advocate the election of Curtin, we may as well conclude at once that Henry D. Foster will be the next Governor of Pennsylvania. Whether people masticate mutton, or limit themselves to potatoes and cabbage, on a particular day of the week, they will if they are blessed with common sense, rebuke the man or the party that deliberately insults religious feeling, for the sake of provoking the laugh of a mob.

The Columbus (Ga.) Inquirer speaks of strawberries picked from a garden in that city, week before last, which measured 3½ inches in circumference.

A Wisconsin paper, speaking of the chances of Hon. Simon Cameron for the Presidency, says "Simon may be struck by lightning, but Simon will never be President." The same may be said of any other Chicago nominee.

The Covode Committee. The whole press of the country already teems with articles giving expression to the different opinions engendered by the appointment and action of this Committee of the House of Representatives. It matters little what may be elicited by the investigations of this Committee of Mr. John Covode, every person of common sense and ordinary sagacity perceives and understands that the inquiry was instituted for party purposes alone, and to aid them in the coming Presidential contest. No man in the community supposes that Mr. Covode or those acting with him were for one moment influenced or actuated by a pure or earnest zeal for the public good.

In addition to his party hostility to Mr. Buchanan, John Covode has personal malignity to gratify. He looks upon the President as one who stood like a lion in the way and prevented him from grasping a large share of the public lands. In 1856, a Railroad company was organized at Omaha City, Nebraska Territory, with a nominal capital of eighty millions of dollars, not one cent of which was paid in, nor was it designed that any money should be ever paid in. The scheme was to obtain immense grants of public lands for the construction of a Railroad from the Missouri river to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, via the valley of the Platte river. This road was to have some three or four branches, and it was calculated that in this enterprise nearly every acre of good land in Nebraska would be absorbed by the company.

John Covode was a prominent member of this company, and they relied upon him to engineer this mammoth fraud upon the government through the House; but the scheme was foiled by the decided stand taken by the President against voting away the public lands to Railroad corporations. Hence the bitter personal hostility of John Covode to President Buchanan.

But if Mr. John Covode himself were put upon the stand, it is our opinion that he would be obliged to make some startling and shameful developments, unless he should shelter himself under that provision of law which permits a rogue to refuse to answer when that answer would criminate himself.

In the canvass of 1856 it was stated, and stated upon good authority, that this immaculate John Covode was Treasurer of a Republican Corruption Fund of \$100,000; that he was commissioned to spend the sum in the effort to secure the vote of Pennsylvania for Fremont; and it was asserted that he did spend this fund in bribing newspapers and in other disgraceful and corrupt ways.

Since that time he has been notorious in base attorneyships of the same disreputable character. He has also discharged with great energy and zeal, so it is alleged, the active duties of one of the directors in the Underground Railroad; and not long since, for the purposes of defeating the law in the case of a criminal negro, became the purchaser of the negro, and for ought we know, is yet a slaveholder.

He is, without exception, the last man in the whole length and breadth of the land who should dare, with a record so black staring him in the face, to make or insinuate charges of corruption; and that, too, at the very moment that he is himself guilty of corrupt acts, and in the actual and immediate commission of them; at this very time prostituting his privilege of a Congressman by franking hundreds and thousands of political documents at the expense of the government.

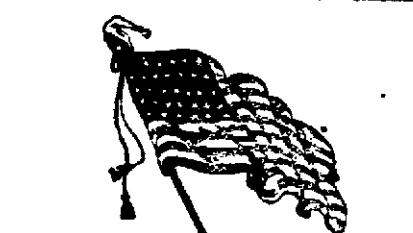
Yet this venal and corrupt demagogue, who has grown and flourished in the very hot-bed of political depravity, becomes the accuser, and, at the same time, judge of others.

But already it appears that those who instigated these measures anticipate that they have overshot the mark. Ford's testimony proves that to secure the public printing, he agreed to divide the plunder with some half a dozen vultures that have gathered around the carcass of Black Republicanism, and who aided him to secure the prize. This distribution of the plunder he facetiously designates as "taking care of the wounded."

The more sagacious of the Black Republicans see reason to regret the indecent and unparliamentary course of their faction in the House against the President. They fear the recoil, and would now, were it possible, gladly get out of the issue. They are conscious that every step taken before the Committee is bringing them into still deeper discredit with the people, whose natural sense of justice and fair dealing revolts at this unparalleled and shameful attack upon the Chief Magistrate of the country.—*Philadelphia Argus*.

Distressing Calamity.—On Thursday week a young man engaged in the Codorus iron works at York, Pa., named Charles Bussey, met with an accident which rendered him totally blind. It appears that while he was engaged in pouring molten spelter into moulding boxes containing wet sand, the metal exploded, throwing a quantity into his face and eyes and burning him in a shocking manner. His eyes are entirely destroyed.

On Wednesday night week the store of Free & Bro., at New Freedom, on the N. C. Railway, was destroyed by fire.



DEMOCRATIC VICTORY!
Wm. Sprague,
THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE, ELECTED GOVERNOR!!
Last Year's Republican Majority of 5,392 Overthrown by the Gift of Democracy!

PROVIDENCE, April 4—9 o'clock, P. M.—The annual election took place today in this State, being the last of the Spring elections. The contest has been an excited one.

The returns thus far received indicate the election of Wm. Sprague, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by a handsome majority.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4, midnight.—Thirteen towns give Wm. Sprague, Democratic candidate for Governor, 3,808 votes.

And Seth Padelford, Rep., 2,602 " These returns are mainly from the Republican strongholds.

PROVIDENCE, April 5.—The additional returns received this morning indicate that the majority for William Sprague, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will be nearly 2,000.

The Republican majority last year was 5,392!!

The returns for members of the Legislature are also against the Republicans.

CONNECTICUT COMING!
THE BACKBONE OF REPUBLICANISM BREAKING!

The Republican candidate for Governor in Connecticut, Buckingham, is elected over Seymour, Dem., by but 536 majority. The Republicans (some of them) claim this as a victory. To say the least of it, it is a doubtful one. "Another such victory, and they 'are undone'."

In the election of 1856, Mr. Fremont carried the State over Mr. Buchanan by nearly 8,000. The majority last year for the Republicans was upwards of 18,000, and now they elect Mr. Buckingham, the most popular man in their party, by a majority of only 536, although the vote polled is the largest by about 5,000 ever given in the State—536 Black Republican majority out of a total vote of nearly 85,000.

It is clearly demonstrated by this contest, that the Republican party, notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions, have lost ground; and, viewing it as a test whether the anti-slavery movement is advancing or receding in the New England States, it must be considered a defeat.

It is particularly worthy of remark that the Democratic gains in Connecticut are confined principally to the manufacturing and commercial towns, where the effect of the Abolition agitation has been more directly felt; and it is a fair and reasonable calculation that the national and conservative sentiment will gather force and strength sufficient to give the State to the Democracy in November next by a large majority.

The result in Connecticut has been most unexpected to the Republicans.—They boasted that they would carry the State by 5,000 majority. The philosopher of the *Tribune* was confident of victory by a largely increased majority, but the result is a great disappointment to him.

In Norwich, the "home of Buckingham," the Democrats cut down the Abolition majority of 257 of last year to 147 this year! A gain for Seymour of 110.

In Hartford, the "home of Seymour," the Abolition majority of 93 of last year, has been wiped out, and a majority rolled up for Seymour of 351! Seymour's gain, 444!

When we add to this result in Connecticut the victory in Rhode Island, the Democracy have good reason to calculate upon these two States in November next. Huzza for the gallant Democracy of both!

MORE VICTORIES!
"THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL"

We have numerous and gratifying evidences, from all sections of the country, of the growth of an active National public sentiment. In Milwaukee, on Tuesday, the Democrats elected their Mayor and other city officers by 1,000 majority. In Cincinnati the entire Democratic ticket was elected by over 700—which is a large Democratic gain. In Elmira, N. Y., the entire Democratic ticket was elected. In Portland, Me., the Democrats elected their Mayor by 48 majority. So in many other cities and towns.

The sober second thought, which has always been for the Union, is at work.

Democratic Rejoicings.—Norwalk, Conn., April 5.—There is a great Democratic rejoicing here to-night. One hundred guns have been fired over the Democratic victory in Rhode Island.

Latest from Europe.—The question of the annexation of Savoy to France has been definitely settled by France and Sardinia signing a treaty to that effect. The Pope had addressed a Monitor to Victor Emmanuel, breaking off all relations with him, and excommunicating him.

The Free Banking Bill Passed. The bill to establish a system of free banking, based upon State stock securities, which originated in the House, and passed that body, finally passed the Senate also. The Governor has signed the bill and it is therefore a law. The main provisions of it are these:

A certificate stating the particulars as to the bank to be established must be drawn up, approved by the Attorney General, published in the newspapers, recorded in the courts, and a copy deposited and recorded in the Attorney General's office.

The Auditor General has the notes engraved and printed. Every note must be signed by him or by his clerk, numbered and registered, and have stamped on it, "secured by the deposit of public stock."

The stock deposited must be either of this State or of the United States, and the amount of notes issued to the bank by the Auditor General to be equal to the market value of the stock, less five per cent, provided that this is never to exceed ninety-five per cent. of the stock.

Twenty per cent. in specie must be paid in before the bank can begin business, and it must always keep in its vaults, in specie, twenty per cent. of the amount of notes issued, as a security to the holders of the stock.

The capital stock cannot be less than fifty thousand and no more than one million dollars. No note less than five dollars to be issued.

As soon as a bank stops the payment of specie the Auditor General appoints three citizens to make inquiry, and if they report the bank suspended, he is to appoint a receiver who is to turn all the assets into money and pay,

1. The noteholders.
2. The depositors.
3. The other debts.
4. Distribute the remainder among the stockholders pro rata.

The condition of each bank must be published monthly in the newspapers, and on each semi-annual dividend day a statement is to be made on the oath of the President and Cashier, which is to be sent to the Auditor General and published, setting forth minutely the condition of the bank. Existing banks may come under this bill.

Rebilitation is to be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for from one to ten years.

A tax is paid on dividends to the State of from eight to thirty per cent. These are the main provisions and safeguards of the bill.

The Legislature.

The Legislature adjourned finally yesterday at 1 o'clock. The closing scenes of the session furnished ample proof that it was terminated hastily, without allowing time for the consideration and disposition of measures of the greatest public importance. The general appropriation bill was not agreed upon by the Houses until within fifteen minutes of the time fixed for final adjournment, and only then under the greatest pressure.

The committee of conference appointed to adjust the differences between the Houses, made a report on Monday night, which was adopted by the Senate and rejected by the House of Representatives. Yesterday morning the vote on this question was re-considered in each House, and the subject re-committed to the committee. The objectionable features of the first report, which caused its rejection in the House, were the increase of the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and a proviso to one of the sections graduating the pay of County Superintendents of Common Schools according to the number of schools in each district, and the labor required of the Superintendent. Upon their second meeting, the conference committee agreed that the Senate should recede from this last proposition. The salary of the Supreme Judges was compromised in the first report, it having been fixed at \$3,400 for each Judge. The bill as originally introduced the House made the salaries \$2,200 each. This was increased by the Senate to \$3,600, and finally compromised by the Committee at \$3,400. The second report of the committee was adopted by both Houses, and the bill passed and became a law by the signature of the Governor.

The Sunbury and Erie company succeeded in having their bill through on Monday night, after it had been repeatedly rejected. It stays proceedings upon the mortgage given to the State to secure the payment of the purchase money of the canals, for one year, and makes the claims against the road for work done and materials furnished, to the amount of \$600,000, a prior lien to that of the State.

Robt. M. Palmer, of Schryllkill county, was elected Speaker of the Senate during the recess, he receiving the votes of the Opposition Senators. The Democrats voted for Geo. W. Miller, of Washington county.—*Harrisburg Patriot & Union*, of Wednesday.

A bookbinder named Pettibone, in Washington city, in his eagerness to sully the character of the President and Attorney General, has got in a scrape which he may find it difficult to get out of. He went before the Senate Committee and swore that he had placed in the hands of the President a proposal for the Executive binding; that this proposal had been referred to the Attorney General by the President, with a certain endorsement on the back thereof, which he had seen; and that afterward the Attorney General had carried the proposal to the President and induced him to make another and different endorsement thereon, &c. The document itself, which was produced before the committee, proved that Pettibone had lied as to the alleged endorsement of the endorsement, and the Attorney General and others who were examined as witnesses proved other falsehoods upon the malignant rascal. The Constitution charges Pettibone with perjury, and he seems likely to be handed over to the Criminal Court for trial for that offence. It will be remembered that the President said in his protest that nothing but perjury could injure his good name. As he was writing the protest, Pettibone was making the attempt.

LOCAL NEWS.

STRAWBERRIES.—Strawberry plants, from the Commercial Nurseries, at Rochester, N. Y., can be had at the Compiler office. The supply on hand is limited. Those wanting the article should call early. Two of the choicest varieties are embraced in the lot—the "Hooker" and "Wilson's Albany."

COMMENCING WORK.—Mr. Helm, the contractor for the construction of the Gettysburg Gas Works, is about commencing operations actively. Workmen have been engaged in digging for the foundations of the buildings for several days; and the street trenches will be started in a day or two. Materials to be used in the erection of the Works are already arriving.

Mr. Helm has leased, for office and ware-rooms, the building long occupied by Cui. Sanson, opposite the Bank.

In a portion of our last Monday's edition, it was stated that Mr. Helm had contracted to furnish the Company "one thousand meters." It should have read "one hundred." Although we hope the day may come when the larger number shall be required, its probable remoteness entirely justifies the management in contracting for the lesser.

We are requested to say that Mr. Helm will also attend to the Gas Fitting business, and has brought with him from Philadelphia a number of excellent mechanics for that purpose. He proposes to do work in the best manner—according to the most approved rules—and at moderate prices. He asks calls from those intending to introduce Gas, (who does not?) and will make every desired estimate—and then introduce the fixtures into their dwellings, business places, churches, &c., to their satisfaction. He expects soon to have a large variety of chandeliers, brackets, &c., on hand.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We are informed that Mr. CURTIS ATKINS, of Cumberland township, died very suddenly on Friday last. It seems that he arose in the morning at his usual time, but immediately complained of feeling unwell, and told his wife he would lie down again whilst she got breakfast. Soon after she heard him groan, and upon going to his bedside discovered that he was dying. She ran to a neighbor's for help, but before she returned the vital spark had fled—he was dead. Verily, "in the midst of life we are in death."

IMPORTANT ACT.—A bill providing for the publication of notice of proposed Acts of Incorporation by the Legislature, in two newspapers in the city or county for which the legislation is demanded, passed both branches on Monday, and will no doubt receive Governor Packer's sanction. The bill, as originally reported, provided for the newspaper publication of general and local laws passed by the Legislature, but this important feature was stricken out.

ALL RIGHT AGAIN.—The locomotive "Gettysburg," No. 1, which was disabled a few months ago by a rock-slide, was again put upon the track on Thursday last, and performed admirably—as good as ever. The work of repairing has been very skillfully done by Mr. OWEN K. DAVIS, the Engineer, who is a first-rate practical machinist.

NEW FIRM.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that the partnership of BARNES & WINTER, in the grain and produce business, at New Oxford, has been dissolved, by mutual consent, and that JACOB BARNES and JACOB WINTER compose the new firm. Mr. Barnes is widely known to possess superior qualities for the business, and Mr. Peters will doubtless also prove himself well fitted for it. They will spare no effort to give satisfaction, and to merit a continuance of the public's confidence and patronage. Mr. Winter has removed to York, to go into the grain trade there.

MAMMOTH BEEVES.—DANIEL GEISELMAN, Esq., of Union township, (one of the County Commissioners,) is now feeding a pair of steers which are attracting no little attention in that quarter. They were weighed on the cattle scales recently, and the heaviest, but three years old, reached 2,080 pounds; the other 1,800 pounds. Mr. G. has eight others fattening, running from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds live weight. We are told by a friend, that the equal of this "dove" is rarely to be seen upon any farm, all being "beauties." Mr. Geiselman is one of our most enterprising farmers, and of course among the most successful.

HUBBARD SQUASH.—This squash, so celebrated in Massachusetts, is ranked by the best authorities in agriculture as superior to every other variety of the squash family; no squash being equal to it in dryness, fineness of grain and richness of flavor, fine specimens being about equal to a boiled chestnut. In a certificate attached to a circular, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, late President of the United States Agricultural Society, American Pomological Society, etc., says: "All my family pronounce it the richest squash they ever tasted, in which opinion I fully concur." Edward Everett says: "We made trial of one of the squashes yesterday. Nothing could be better. I think I never tasted so good a squash. It is a very important acquisition to the vegetable kingdom." Mr. Wm. OVERHOLTER, at Hendersonville, this county, has the seed of this squash for sale. He requests us to say that he will be in Gettysburg during Court week, and will dispose of seed to all who may desire to make trial of growing this fine vegetable.

Col. SAMSON is now snugly fixed in his new quarters, on the corner of the Diamond and York street. The location is certainly one of the most desirable, whilst the store room is handsome and commodious, with plenty of light. The Col. has laid in a large stock of new clothing, etc., to which he invites the public's attention.

Have you trimmed your grape vines, fruit and shade trees, and paid your newspaper subscriptions? If not, don't neglect so necessary a work any longer. Do it up at once, and you will be beautifully rewarded.

Mr. CORNELIUS HARTMAN, near Round Hill, Tyrone township, this county, has a Eve which gave birth to four lambs at one time.—They are now two weeks old and thriving well.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.—I am composed of 26 letters.
My 1 9 11 4 15 13 5 is a county in Maryland.
12 16 is a preposition.
20 18 24 is a mischievous animal.
8 3 10 is something used on railroads.
18 28 24 is something used in building.
2 15 19 7 6 is a useful animal.
22 18 17 6 is something used in trimming.
9 14 6 is an intoxicating drink.
19 25 7 6 is a flower.
1 21 9 24 is a part of the dress.
16 6 26 8 6 is something that land can not be enclosed without.

My whole is the name of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. R. & S.

Answer to Enigma in last week's paper—"Independent Tartary." R. & S.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named PERRE WAMBANGH, a tenderer by occupation, met with a shocking accident on the afternoon of last Friday, from which his death ensued in a few hours after the occurrence. The particulars of the distressing case, so far as we have been able to gather them, are as follows: Wambangh was engaged, temporarily, as the driver of a six-horse wagon employed in hauling iron ore to our depot from the banks on the Littlestown road, and was acting as a substitute for the regular driver, who had been absent for some days. When descending a hill, he proceeded to draw the rubber, in doing which his foot slipped and he fell under the wagon, at the time very heavily laden with over five tons of ore. A hind wheel passed over his body just above the hips, crushing the spine with the integuments in the immediate vicinity and causing paralysis of the lower extremities. The team passed on towards town, and at the distance of about half-a-mile from the place of accident was seen by some persons on the road who noticed the absence of the driver and proceeded to ascertain the cause. On going up the road to the vicinity of Long's store they discovered the unfortunate man, still conscious, but of course entirely helpless. Measures being immediately taken for his removal he was brought to town in a spring wagon and conveyed to the public house of Mr. James Irvin, on Carlisle street, where he was visited by Dr. Horace Alleman, who upon examination discovered injuries as above stated, and also that they were necessarily of a fatal character.—The system was collapsed and all effort to establish a reaction proved unavailing. The sufferer lived about one hour after reaching Hanover, when death came to his relief. His remains were conveyed to York on Saturday and interred on Sunday afternoon in the Cemetery at that place.—*Hanover Spectator*.

BURGLARY.—On Friday night, the 23d of March, the shoemaker shop of Mr. CHRISTIAN G. WEISSENER, in Conowingo township, Adams county, about two miles from this place, was entered by burglars, by means of a window which was taken out. The robbers stole therefrom 40 pair of new shoes and 2 pair of new boots. We learn that they have escaped the hands of justice.—*Hanover Gazette*.

NOW IS THE TIME TO "CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS"—THE "COMPILER" FOR THE CAMPAIGN.—We have, in the last few weeks, added more names to our subscription list, than ever before during that length of time in the spring season. Several friends in the country, to whom we are much indebted, have secured for us very handsome clubs, and others will no doubt follow. This is as it should be. All Democrats should feel interested in the circulation of their county paper—and especially at a time when the Opposition are straining every nerve to increase the number of readers of their bigoted and sectional organs. An important contest is approaching—one of the most important in the history of the country—one upon the result of which may hang the fate of this God-blessed Union of States—and it therefore more than ever behooves all friends of right to aid in the dissemination of correct principles. Brethren in the cause, let this work go actively forward. Each of our patrons may be able to add another name to our list, and this probably without much effort. But suppose it does require effort. The Opposition are active—why should not we? No one should "weary in well doing."

The subscription price of *The Compiler* is now, as it has long been, \$1.75 per annum, if paid in advance—otherwise, \$2. We will also furnish it for the campaign—from this time until after the Presidential election—at seventy-five cents, payment invariably in advance. Persons getting up clubs will always find us ready and willing to make proper remuneration for their time and trouble. To work!—to work!

THE LORD'S SUPPER.—Two hundred and fifty-nine persons partook of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the German Reformed Church, in this place, yesterday. Rev. Mr. BECHER, the pastor, was assisted by Rev. Dr. BARBER on the occasion, which was one of unusual interest and impressiveness. Services were held during the three previous days. Forty-six persons were admitted to the Church by confirmation, and thirteen by certificate and confession of faith.

Carlisle Presbytery will meet in this place to-morrow.

MR. DAVID SMYER, of York county, has purchased the farm of Mr. ELIAS STAGLE, in Oxford township, this county, at \$100 per acre—109 acres.

The effort to organize another Military Company at Hanover is being revived, and with a fair prospect of success.

Homicide.—On Monday week an affray occurred at a drinking house, in Mercersburg, in this county, which resulted in the death of Mr. Solomon WEISER, an old gentleman well known and much respected in that neighborhood. The particulars of the fatal affray are, we learn, as follows: A party of men were engaged in playing dominoes for mere amusement, when some dispute arose between Mr. Weiser and a young man named McCurdy, who resides near Bridgeport, in this county.—Mr. Weiser was an old man and a sort of privileged character, said what he pleased to people, in the roughest manner, and no one thought of taking offence at it. In this instance, however, McCurdy became exasperated at his remarks, and in a most cowardly manner, struck him a powerful blow when behind his back, which knocked him insensible, and from the effects of which he died next morning, remaining unconscious from the time he received the blow until his death. The murderer immediately made his escape and the efforts to arrest him have not been such as the horrible nature of the offence demands.—*Chambersburg Spirit*.

More John Brown Sympathy.—On Tuesday evening, a John Brown meeting was held at Albany, N. Y., in response to an address from Hayti to citizens of Albany, congratulating them on the demonstrations made in honor of the "martyrdom" of John Brown. Parker Pillsbury, A. M. Towell, Rev. M. Miller and others addressed the meeting, and addresses to the people of Hayti were adopted.

North Elba, N. Y., the Mecca where lie the remains of the "martyr," John Brown, was carried by the Democrats, at the town meeting last week, by an average majority of twenty-two. Some of Brown's relatives ran on the beaten ticket.

Six Children Burnt to Death.—Chicago, April 8.—A house in Orion, Richland county, Wisconsin, occupied by a family named Reagan, was burned last Tuesday, and six children perished in the flames. The oldest was 16 years of age.

For Sale.
THE PARK on which I reside, 3 miles south of Baltimore, Md., on the Frederick and Annapolis Road, is a beautiful tract of 100 acres, with a large house, and all the necessary outbuildings. Part of the land has been lately cleared. There is a large spring, and a fine view of the city and the Potomac River. It will be sold at a low price. Apply to D. BELTZHOVER, Jan 24, 1890, 3m.

FOR SALE
1 pair iron mules, 5 years old, sound and perfectly broken to single and double harness.
2 first rate wagon or farm horses.
1 four-horse team, with limbered harness for four horses, nearly new.
2 thoroughbred Durham calves, a bull and a heifer, 1 year old.
A variety of farm implements.
D. BELTZHOVER, Jan 24, 1890, 3m.

Farmers' and Mechanics' SAVINGS INSTITUTE of Baltimore, Md., has been organized. It is a non-profit corporation, and its object is to accumulate money on deposit, and to pay out the same in small amounts, at the rate of 10 cents per week, or 25 cents per month, or 50 cents per quarter, or 1 dollar per half year, or 2 dollars per year, or 4 dollars per year, or 8 dollars per year, or 16 dollars per year, or 32 dollars per year, or 64 dollars per year, or 128 dollars per year, or 256 dollars per year, or 512 dollars per year, or 1024 dollars per year, or 2048 dollars per year, or 4096 dollars per year, or 8192 dollars per year, or 16384 dollars per year, or 32768 dollars per year, or 65536 dollars per year, or 131072 dollars per year, or 262144 dollars per year, or 524288 dollars per year, or 1048576 dollars per year, or 2097152 dollars per year, or 4194304 dollars per year, or 8388608 dollars per year, or 16777216 dollars per year, or 33554432 dollars per year, or 67108864 dollars per year, or 134217728 dollars per year, or 268435456 dollars per year, or 536870912 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